

much opposed as is Mr. Holt to such long-drawn-out names as those which he criticizes (see *antea* p. 495) but where the solution of the problem is to be found we are at a loss to suggest.—W. S.]

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, a Founder of the American Ornithologists' Union and, since 1901, a Corresponding Fellow, died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1924, in the 80th year of his age, as a result of a recent fall. He was the son of Samuel M. and Catherine W. (Stevens) Chamberlain, and was born in St. John, N. B., April 5, 1844. He received his education in private schools in his native city and at the age of 14 began work with the firm of J. & W. F. Harrison, wholesale grocers of that city. He served as bookkeeper for 18 years and from 1885 to 1887 was a member of the firm. For 10 years he was an active member of the Canadian army and retired with the rank of captain.

In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Harvard Corporation, being assigned duties now allotted to the Recorder of the University and four years later became Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School, a position which he held until 1900. He was greatly interested in Indians and in 1899 published a 'Maliseet Vocabulary' and 'The Penobscot Indians,' and in 1904 established a library of a thousand volumes for the Indians at Old Town, Maine. For several years he lived at Groton, Mass., where he devoted his attention to horticulture and specialized in the cultivation of gladiolus in which he was particularly interested. In 1907 he married Miss Anna Sartoris Prout of Petersburg, Va., who died in 1913. After the death of his wife he returned to New Brunswick for a time but his last years were spent in Boston or its vicinity.

Chamberlain's ornithological activity began about 1870 and continued until his retirement from the Lawrence Scientific School. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in 1881, a Resident Member in 1888, and served as Editor from Dec. 3, 1888 to Jan. 23, 1893. His ornithological publications relate mainly to the birds of Canada and the first, entitled 'Canadian Birds,' appeared in 1870. To the pages of the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' and 'The Auk' he contributed a score or more of papers and notes, many of them on the local occurrence or habits of the birds of New Brunswick. Of his other works the most important are: "A Catalogue of the Birds of New Brunswick," published in 1882 in the 'Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick'; 'A Catalogue of Canadian Birds,' 1887, a book of 143 pages treating of 556 species; 'Birds of Greenland,' 1891, based on the observations of A. T. Hagerup; a revised version of 'Nuttall's Manual' which went through three editions, 1891, 1896 and 1903 (see 'The Auk,' 1903, p. 314); and a brief account of 'Some Canadian Birds' which ap-

peared in 1895. It is unfortunate that Chamberlain's active interest in ornithology ceased so soon and that during the last twenty years of his life he apparently made no direct contribution to the subject.—T. S. P.

WILLIAM ROBERT OGILVIE-GRANT, a Corresponding Fellow of the Union since 1899, died at his home, Farley Hill Cottage, near Reading, England, July 26, 1924, at the age of 61. He had been an invalid for several years following a stroke of paralysis which he suffered in 1916 while working on the fortifications near London, with the 1st Battalion of the County of London Regiment in which he had enlisted at the beginning of the war.

He was the second son of George H. E. Ogilvie-Grant and Eleanora, a daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming and was born Mar. 25, 1863, at Easter Elchies, Morayshire, Scotland. His education was received at Cargilfield and Fettes College, Edinburgh, and at the age of 19 he entered the service of the British Museum where he remained 36 years. He received an appointment as Assistant 2nd Class in the Zoological Department in 1882 and began work on fishes under Dr. Günther, but soon after the removal of the Natural history collections to South Kensington he was transferred to the ornithological section. During the temporary absence of Dr. Sharpe in India in 1895 he was placed in charge of the birds. He served as Asst. keeper of the Zoological Department from 1913 to 1918 when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to give up active work and retire to the country. In 1890 he married Maud Louisa, eldest daughter of Vice Admiral Mark Pechell, who, with a son and three daughters, is still living.

Ogilvie-Grant cooperated actively with Dr. Sharpe in building up the great collection of birds in the Museum and from time to time found opportunity to make collecting trips to localities of special interest. He visited the Orkney, Shetland and Canary Islands, Madeira, Arabia, Sokotra, and Abd-el-Kuri. He also took an active part in raising funds and organizing several scientific expeditions of which those to Ruwenzori, Snow Mountains, and the interior of New Guinea were the most important.

He was a voluminous writer and published many systematic papers in the various zoological journals. He was the author of the volume on 'Game Birds,' of the 'British Museum Catalogue of Birds' and wrote parts of two other volumes. He was also author of the 'Handbook of Game Birds' in Allen's Naturalists' Library, 'Gun at Home and Abroad,' 'Guide to the Gallery of Birds in the British Museum,' 'British Game Birds and Wild Fowl,' 'Birds of the Ruwenzori Expedition,' 'Rept. of the B. O. U. Expedition to New Guinea,' a series of 9 papers on birds of the Philippines and many other reports on special collections of birds. He edited the Migration reports of the British Ornithologists' Club for 1907-12, the 'Bulletin' of the Club from 1904 to 1914 and the 'Index to Sharpe's Hand List of Birds.'

Among the many new birds which he described two of the most striking are, the Monkey-eating Eagle (*Pithecophaga jeffreyi*) of the Philippines,

based on a specimen collected by Whitehead in the island of Samar, and the Mikado Pheasant (*Calophasis mikado*), obtained by Goodfellow in central Formosa. The latter species was based on two tailfeathers from Mount Arizan and several years elapsed before complete specimens were collected in the same region. But among all the new forms very few were described as subspecies for Ogilvie-Grant was not a trinomialist and his views on species differed considerably from those of certain other ornithologists.

His studies of game birds led him to take an active interest in the plumage changes of native Grouse and Partridges and in the investigation in Grouse disease. Bird protection and conservation also claimed much of his attention and he served on the Council of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and was one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves. When a complete bibliography of his works is published it will show not only the extent of his activities but also the wide range of his interests.—T. S. P.

PROF. DEAN CONANT WORCESTER, a Corresponding Fellow of the Union since 1903, died of heart disease at St. Luke's Hospital in Manila, P. I., May 2, 1924, in the 58th year of his age. He was the son of Ezra Carter and Ellen H. Worcester and was born in Thetford, Vt., Oct. 1, 1866. He was educated at the University of Michigan where he received the degrees of A.B. in 1889 and D.Sc. in 1915, and where he served as Assistant in Botany 1889-90, Instructor in Animal Morphology 1893-94, Assistant Professor 1894-95, and Assistant Professor of Zoology and Curator of the Zoological Museum 1895-99. His scientific career began at the age of 21, while still an undergraduate student, with his appointment as a member of the Steere Expedition to the Philippines in 1887-88. Later, in 1890-93, he took part in the management of the Menage Expedition to the Philippines. On his return he was married, April 27, 1893, to Miss Nanon Fay Leas, of Pasadena, Calif.

At the close of his war with Spain he was one of the few men in the United States who had any personal knowledge of conditions in the Philippine Islands and it was only natural that he received from President McKinley an appointment as a member of the U. S.-Philippine Commission on which he served from Jan. 1899 to Sept. 1901. His service continued until he was appointed Secretary of the Interior under the Insular Government, a position which he held for the twelve years from Sept. 1, 1901 to Sept. 15, 1913. After his retirement from official service he made his home on the island of Cebu and became vice president and general manager of the Agusan Coconut Co., assistant to the president of the Philippine Refining Corporation and president of the Philippine Desiccated Coconut Corporation.

As a result of his two early expeditions he published with Dr. F. S. Bourns two important papers on the birds of the islands. One on the 'Birds and Mammals collected by the Menage Scientific Expedition,'

appeared in the 'Occasional Papers of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences' in 1894, and the other on 'Contributions to Philippine Ornithology' in the 'Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum' in 1898. He always maintained his interest in this branch of zoology and a few years later was co-author with R. C. McGregor in a 'Hand List of the Birds of the Philippine Islands' issued in 1906. In addition to various articles which he published on the islands and their fauna he was the author of several comprehensive general works including 'The Philippine Islands and their People,' 1899; 'The Non-Christian Tribes of Northern Luzon,' 1906; and 'The Philippines Past and Present,' 1913. His greatest contribution to scientific work was his active interest and support of the Bureau of Science under which much important field work and research has been carried on in ornithology, botany and other branches of natural science.

Prof. Worcester had the distinction, unique among ornithologists, of gaining knowledge while still a young field collector which resulted later in his return to the scene of his early activities as a member of the Insular Commission and a Cabinet officer. During his term of office as Secretary of the Interior he was responsible in large part for the establishment of the Bureau of Science, the Ethnological Survey, and the Philippine General Hospital and College of Medicine, which stand as monuments of his energy, his broad vision in scientific research and his deep interest in human welfare. Two days after his death Governor-General Wood issued a statement in which he declared: "Dean C. Worcester will always be known as a great builder, working with an eye single to the welfare of the people and country in which he lived. He will always be an outstanding figure in the history of the Philippines."—T. S. P.

CHARLES CHUBB, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1911, died at St. George's Hospital, London, England, June 25, 1924 in the 73rd year of his age. His death was the result of an automobile accident. As he was leaving the Natural History Museum on June 11, he was knocked down by a passing motor car and succumbed two weeks later without having fully regained consciousness. The following biographical details have been kindly furnished by Dr. Casey A. Wood and Mr. W. L. Sclater.

Charles Chubb, the son of William and Thurza Chubb, was born at Steeple Langford, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 31, 1851. His education was received at the National School at Langford, and at the age of 26 he entered the service of the British Museum. He received an appointment, Aug. 21, 1877 as Attendant of the Second Class in the British Museum (Bloomsbury); 31 years later, July 9, 1908, was made Departmental Clerk; and on June 20, 1920, was retired but continued to work in the Bird Room of the Natural History Department until the day of the accident. He married first in 1881 Ada Albion of Forestgate by whom he had five children and second in 1912 Alice Mabel Baker of Fullam by

whom he had two children. One of his sons, E. C. Chubb, is now curator of the Museum at Durban in Natal, South Africa.

Mr. Chubb was a member of the British Ornithologists' Union and a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London. When the natural history collections were moved from Bloomsbury to South Kensington, he became associated with Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe and continued as his assistant for a quarter of a century. During this time he published little and apparently was known to few ornithologists except those who had occasion to visit the bird collection in the Museum. In his 'History of the Collections of the British Museum' (Vol. II, p. 329, 1906) Dr. Sharpe thus acknowledges his indebtedness to his assistant: "By incessant work inside the Museum and by devoting all his private time to the study of birds, he (Chubb) has acquired a knowledge of the class *Aves* which has been of the greatest assistance to myself and ornithologists visiting the Museum, while his knowledge of ornithological literature is probably unrivalled. He has been of the greatest help to me in the preparation of the concluding volumes of the 'Catalogue of Birds' and has assisted me materially for several years in the compilation of the 'Zoological Record.'"

Prior to the death of Dr. Sharpe in 1909, Chubb published comparatively little in his own name except a 'Synopsis and Index' of the eleven volumes of 'Stray Feathers' and lists of the birds of Liberia and Uganda in Sir Harry Johnston's great works on those countries. During the last fifteen years his publications have included several important works. Among these may be mentioned a bibliography of R. Bowdler Sharpe and a biographical sketch of F. V. McConnell in the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club;' descriptions of a number of new species of birds chiefly from South America; a paper 'On the Birds of Paraguay,' 1910, and 'Notes on Collections of Birds from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina,' 1919, contributed to 'The Ibis;' and a work in two volumes on 'The Birds of British Guiana,' 1916-21, based on the collections of F. V. McConnell. With Dr. Sharpe he published 'Notes on a Collection of Birds from Sandakan, N. E. Borneo,' in 'Ornis' in 1909 and with Lord Brabourne he projected an ambitious work on the 'Birds of South America' of which only a single volume containing a check-list of 4561 species appeared in 1912. On account of the death of both authors this work unfortunately is likely to remain incomplete.

Chubb apparently was one of those quiet, modest workers whose knowledge of his subject was ever at the disposal of others and whose chief contribution to science should be measured by service rather than publication. It is only fitting that several species of birds and the genus *Chubbia* Mathews, 1913, have been named in his honor and that the Imperial Service Medal was awarded to him for long and faithful service.—T. S. P.

LUMAN J. HERSEY died at his home at Wray, Colorado, on January 27, 1924. Mr. Hersey was for many years prominent in ornithological work in Colorado, where he was known not only as a bird student of much

acumen, but also as an enthusiastic devotee of the sport of wild-fowl shooting. He was for several years curator of ornithology and mammalogy at the Colorado Museum of Natural History in Denver, resigning his position at that institution in the fall of 1913, when he retired to his ranch at Wray, Colorado.

He was elected an associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1909, continuing his membership until 1916. Although his principal contributions were submitted to 'The Condor,' he nevertheless published in the pages of 'The Auk' several notes on Colorado birds, mainly on species new to the avifauna of that State.—F. C. L.

THE DUPONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY continues its campaign against the Crow and unfortunately is receiving support from various sportsmen's associations and some State Game Commissions which are unacquainted with the true nature of the problem. Some of the "evidence" published broadcast is extremely amusing to anyone experienced in weighing evidence. We all agree that Crows and other birds which actually destroy crops or game should be killed where committing these outrages but the attempt to *exterminate* any species can only result in harm, and should not for a moment be considered. Much of the Powder Company's data is derived from Pennsylvania and yet the State Conservation Council at its annual meeting at State College in May last unanimously adopted a resolution that the killing of any species of bird regarded as vermin should be relegated absolutely to the State Game Commission and that they go on record as opposed to any plan for the extermination of a species backed by commercial interests. In Australia where the Crow has been similarly condemned, it has recently established itself as the most effective enemy of the blowfly which has spread over the country and so it will be here; no one can foretell at what moment we may be overrun with some pest against which the Crow will be the only efficient check.

Crows are not so numerous now as formerly nor are they doing so much harm and it is deplorable that those concerned with conservation should be led astray by commercial interests or by their agents, whose object is directly or indirectly to increase the sale of ammunition. Let us rely on the opinion of the U. S. Biological Survey, the National Association of Audubon Societies and the Pennsylvania Council, all of which are opposed to the extermination campaign and have back of them evidence and facts based on many years of investigations that the Crow does as much good as harm.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BIRD PROTECTION (British Section) has issued a little pamphlet explaining its objects and setting forth its rules. The protection of Flamingoes on the Bahamas and of Penguins on Macquarie Island and the abatement of the oil menace on the sea shores are matters receiving attention at the present time.

THE SUMMER NUMBER of 'Bird Notes and News' shows what splendid work the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is accomplishing. The Society should receive the support of all interested in bird conservation. Their quarterly publication to be had for 2s. 6d. per annum keeps one posted on all that is being done across the water on behalf of the birds. Address 82 Victoria St., S. W. 1, London, England.

THE BIRD CLUBS, Audubon Societies and Bird Banding Organizations of New England have organized a "Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England" with Edward H. Forbush as president, their object being to promote all interests connected with bird conservation and study, and to increase their membership. A circular of information and the By-Laws of the organization have been published; Lawrence B. Fletcher, Brookline, Mass., is the Secretary.

WHELDON & WESLEY, 2, 3 and 4 Arthur St., New Oxford St., London, W. C. 2, are about to publish 'A Monograph of the Birds of Prey,' by H. Kirke Swann. The work is to consist of 12 quarto parts each with four colored plates in addition to photogravures. The price will be 26 shillings net per part. The edition will be limited to 412 copies and Part I will be ready November 15, 1924.

WE again call the attention of all members of the Union to the approaching meeting at Pittsburgh, November 11-13, of which a notice was published on pp. 514-515 of the July 'Auk.' It is none too soon to make arrangements to be present. The Union is particularly anxious to have as many members present as possible, especially those who have not previously attended meetings, as the success of our Society depends upon the interest and coöperation of every member. The usual notice from the Secretary, giving all particulars, will shortly be mailed.